

# French Take Ribecourt; Gains Made on Lys; Germans Begin Retreat North of Albert

## French Cruiser Driven Ashore By Freak Wind

New York Swept by Sudden Gale; Riverside Roofs and Cornices Suffer

Many Minor Injuries Caused by Tempest

Craft in Hudson Swept From Moorings; Battleship Is Saved by Tugs

A freakish wind that hit a 54-mile clip and blew for an hour leaped from behind the Palisades last night, tore a French warship from its moorings in the Hudson and drove it ashore on Manhattan, unroofed an apartment, burst plateglass windows, uprooted trees, and made inverted parachutes of hundreds of awnings that were sailing toward Long Island Sound the last their owners saw of them.

At 6 o'clock it was sultry and breathless. At 6 o'clock the wind came on in full force. At 7 o'clock it had dwindled to an 18-mile breeze.

The cruiser, its awnings spread and its fires banked, was lying off 125th Street. In full sight of thousands of spectators along Riverside Drive, on Coney Island boats and ferries the ponderous warship began to edge toward shore under the urge of the gale.

### Drifts Into Shore

Whistles and bugles shrilled aboard the ship, and seamen could be seen running about the decks. The vessel continued to make leeway at an increasing pace, drifting broadside on to the anchors dragged. The awnings acted as sails and the armored craft drove along sideways.

Filled-in ground borders the river at 125th Street, and the tide was high. There is a forty-foot waterway close up to the bank, and several rock piles in the stream, some reaching the surface of the river. On one of these the warship struck and pivoted ponderously until her bow pointed southwest.

Wireless calls for help had been sent out and cutters came racing from two United States war vessels anchored close by. The cutters were not of much assistance, but hovered about the big ship, and when tugs arrived directed the work of salvage. The warship was hauled off and towed to an anchorage about a quarter of a mile further down stream. Great dents could be seen in her plates from shore, but no statement could be obtained as to the damage suffered.

### Roof Is Ripped Off

Half of the tar roof of the seven-story apartment house at 214 Riverside Drive was ripped off by the wind, and when a brief torrent of rain came tumbling after, all the tenants in the front, unroofed part of the house were driven to shelter elsewhere.

A tin cornice which workmen had been fastening on a ten-story apartment house at 260 Riverside Drive was blown down, along with the scaffold on which the men had been working an hour before.

The roof of the St. Louis Apartments, at 219 West Ninety-fourth Street, was literally buried beneath debris blown on it. At the main entrance to the building more than a ton of brick and stone was heaped so high as to close it completely.

One huge rock cut a hole through the roof of the Barcelona, at 315 West Ninety-fourth Street. Water ran through the apartment, doing considerable damage.

### Trees Are Blown Down

Twelve trees were blown flat at Riverside Drive and 100th Street, and the wind went whooping over the interior of the city, downing half a dozen trees in Central Park, smashing windows and sending awnings skyhooking.

Small craft in the Hudson were blown from their moorings and some smashed against the rocky shore. The river was torn into choppy waves, which, with the velocity of the wind, made it most difficult even for the big Hudson River tug Robert Fulton to make its pier.

At Third Avenue and 128th Street the plate glass window of a vacant store was shattered, and another in a candy store at Fulton Street and Broadway suffered the same fate, much of the splintered glass falling into a subway kiosk.

### \$680,000,000 in W. S. S. Sold

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The American people have bought \$680,000,000 of the savings and thrift stamps.

## New Allied Tonnage Doubles July Losses

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Allied and neutral shipping sunk by enemy submarines during July amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. This radical decrease in losses is doubly significant when the increase in merchant marine navigation resulting from the American shipbuilding effort is considered. The Entente nations constructed during July a tonnage in excess by 280,000 of that destroyed during the month by enemy operations.

The Entente tonnage sunk so far in 1918 was 50 per cent less than that lost in the same period of 1917.

## American Ship Eludes U-Boat After Battle

## New York Engineer Killed With Six Others on Tanker Kellogg

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 14.—The members of an American transport arriving here this evening gave accounts of a duel Tuesday afternoon between the naval gunners of their ship and a German super-submarine which attacked their boat 300 miles off the American coast.

About eight shots were exchanged. As the transport under full steam drew away, the U-boat ceased firing.

A German submarine carried ruthless warfare up to the gates of New York City and torpedoed and sunk the oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg on Tuesday night thirty miles south of Ambrose Channel light and about ten miles off Barnegat.

A submarine sighted off Cape Cod the same night fired a torpedo at the steam trawler Walrus, missing the vessel by a narrow margin.

The presence of a German U-boat off the Cape about the time the tanker was sunk near Ambrose Channel confirmed the belief of naval officers that at least two submarine raiders were in North Atlantic waters.

Seven members of the crew of forty-two on the Kellogg, including two United States naval cadets, were either killed outright or drowned.

### Thirty-five Survivors Landed Here

Thirty-five survivors, picked up by an American steamship, were landed here yesterday morning.

Five of the seven victims have been identified, as follows:

Samuel L. Johnson, second assistant engineer, forty-two years old, New York City.

J. Kramer, third assistant engineer, forty-five years old, a Norwegian.

Francisco De Louga, mess boy, seventeen years old, of Lisbon, Portugal.

William Stillman, United States naval cadet, twenty-nine years old. Stillman leaves a wife, Helen, living at 215 Commonwealth Avenue, Shelton, Conn.

Chester Cumberly, a United States naval cadet, twenty-one years old, has a mother, Mrs. Mary Cumberly, living at 44 South Fifth Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

An unidentified oiler and a fireman are among the missing.

From the reports made to the Naval Intelligence officers by Captain C. H. White and members of the crew, the tanker was proceeding at full speed up the coast, when within sight of Barnegat a torpedo struck the port or landward side of the vessel under the engine room at 6:10 p. m.

### Four Killed by Explosion

The explosion, they said, was terrific, killing four men in the engine room and tearing a great hole in the side of the ship. The influx of water was so great, said Captain White, that the tanker sank in three minutes. One of the lifeboats was blown to bits and another went down with the vessel. The crew had only time to launch two boats, which picked up the various members that had leaped into the sea as the ship began to settle beneath the waves.

The motor on one of the lifeboats failed to work and Captain White ordered a sail hoisted in an effort to keep as near shore as possible. Herman Mertz, chief cook, said that the two cadets reported missing had rushed to their cabins in an effort to save some of their belongings. They were never seen again.

The cadets were put aboard by the government to study navigation, and were given 1 cent a year, while the tanker's owners paid them 1 cent a month, in accordance with the law.

### U-Boat Camouflaged

J. Mattson, the Kellogg's carpenter, told United States Shipping Commission.

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## McAdoo Asks Just Tax on War Profits In Moscow

Swollen Capital Escapes Present Levy and Little Man Pays, He Says

Appears Before House Committee

Uniform Impost at High Rate Advocated in Special Report

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in a statement he read to the House Ways and Means Committee to-day, presented a detailed argument for the present excess profits tax with an alternative war profits tax instead of the increased excess profits tax the committee plans to write into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill.

"The excess profits tax exempts capital and burdens brains, ability and energy," he argued. "The excess profits tax falls less heavily on big business than on small business, because big business is generally overcapitalized and small businesses are often undercapitalized."

Mr. McAdoo discussed the taxation situation from every angle, quoting comprehensive data by department experts to support his argument. Before the committee he showed how many prominent industrial corporations would pay greater revenue to the government under his plan, but when the statement was given to the press the names of the concerns had been carefully deleted.

The increases in the excess profits tax proposed by the committee, he urged, would not hit many great corporations, while a great number of small businesses would find it oppressive. The war profits tax he advocated would have a maximum of 80 per cent, and would affect nine-tenths of all corporations.

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## Soviets Abuse U. S. Officials In Moscow

American Consul General Poole Reports Outrages by Bolsheviks

French and British Held as Hostages

Military Missions Refused Permission to Depart From Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Official dispatches to-day from American Consul General Poole in Moscow lifted the curtain on what has been going on in Moscow and revealed an amazing train of events.

The consul general, after witnessing the violation of the French and British consulates and the arrests of the consuls general and their staffs, destroyed his code book and papers and turned the affairs of the American Consulate over to the Swedish Consul, at the same time demanding safe conduct from the country for himself and his associates.

French and British citizens have been arrested and the Bolsheviks have announced they would hold them as hostages because of the attack on the Soviet government by British and French troops at Archangel.

### French and British Detained

Members of the French and British military missions stationed in Moscow were refused permission to leave the country, in spite of a previous promise of safe conduct.

It is possible that since the sending of Consul General Poole's telegram, which began on July 29 and continued until August 6, the situation may have changed, because it is reported that Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, have fled and the Soviet government in Moscow may have been overthrown. In that event Mr. Poole and

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## U. S. Troops, Barred From Attack, Don Anzac Uniforms and Join Fight

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—How American troops managed to participate in the engagement that resulted in the capture by the British of Hamel, on the Picardy front, July 4, was related to-day by Secretary of War Baker. The Americans, anxious to celebrate Independence Day properly, had to trade uniforms with the Australians in order to get into the battle.

The American troops, mostly from the Middle West, are believed to have been the units whose members recently were decorated personally by King George for valorous conduct. They had been brigaded with the British and Australians for some time and were undergoing combat training.

Just before the attack, Secretary Baker said, the British commander decided the Americans were not sufficiently trained to participate. When notice was served on the organizations, many exchanged uniforms with Australians. In the clothes of the Colonials they went over the top and helped the British capture the town.

## Wilson Going Abroad, So Paris Paper Says

PARIS, Aug. 14.—According to a statement by Deputy Maurice Daurand, appearing in the "Journal" to-day, President Wilson will make a visit to Europe and Paris.

The "Temps" says neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs nor the American Embassy has been advised of any intention of the President to cross the Atlantic.

## Asks 20 Austrian Divisions; Gets Two

GENEVA, Aug. 14.—Twenty divisions of troops were demanded of Germany's allies by General Ludendorff during the recent retreat from the Marne, according to the "Democrat," which received the news from German sources. Austria-Hungary refused, but after General Ludendorff had made threats Vienna sent two divisions to the Western front.

### For this reason the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed recently.

## Pershing Reports Successful Raid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—"In Lorraine one of our patrols made a successful raid on the enemy's lines and brought back prisoners," General Pershing's night communiqué said.

"In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed. With the exception of considerable artillery activity along the Vesle, there is nothing further to report."

## Germans Lose Confidence in War Leaders

Foch's Success Is Shaking Nerves of People in Enemy's Country

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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LONDON, Aug. 14.—The stolid German, with his strong faith, his good Kaiser and his fighting superiority, is in a quarrelsome mood. He is shaken, he is worried, he is inclined to quarrel with his neighbor, his military leaders and his war lord. Germany's idols are coming down to the level of the populace. Germany has a bad case of the nerves and is decidedly rattled. Germany's iron men—her sword-swinging, deep-voiced militarists—are showing emotion.

The German people are students of militarism. They know how to interpret communications, and for four years they have read the General Staff's reports with the faith of Bible students. The Germans can withstand reverses and disappointments, but since July 18 Ludendorff's published communiqués have shaken his countrymen more than anything they have read since war began.

These communiqués tried to camouflage the serious reverses and were successful only in causing a state of confusion and disorder in the highest circles of the military leaders. The German people can pardon a military reverse but they can't excuse nerves in their leaders. Hindenburg has long since faded in the background, as have Generals French, Joffre and Cadorna and most others. Ludendorff has been a great military genius and now he is rapidly losing prestige and power.

The German hopes of reaching Paris and the Channel ports, which were systematically encouraged by their military leaders, vanished less than a month ago. German expectations of finishing off Britain and France before America arrived have not been realized. German faith in the superiority of their generalship has been rudely shaken. German confidence of their ability to obtain a military decision has gone. Kuehlmann, not Ludendorff, was vindicated last month. That is only one phase of the situation in Germany.

There are no signs of a revolution in Germany and none should be expected until the situation becomes much worse and the German masses are convinced that they are not jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. The situation will grow worse as American power increases—German masses will lose their faith in militarism as Allied blows and Allied moderation increase. The German people, I think, consider themselves able to sustain a long defensive war. But I think they would like to make peace this fall, and I think the German leaders will offer greatly modified terms before Christmas.

It is natural to expect Foch to strike other blows because now he has the initiative, and probably Germany will parry them with more or less success. The Allies have not yet the numerical superiority to win a great decision against the great German defensive power. To-day Germany is feeling decidedly disappointed, but it would be folly to read anything more than that in accounts of her internal situation.

## Diaries of Ex-Czar Will Be Published

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—In announcing that the diaries of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, will be published, the Moscow newspaper "Bjedomota" says that on the day of his accession to the throne Nicholas wrote:

"All around is treachery, deception and cowardice."

## Foch's Soldiers Drive Ahead in Clouds of Gas

Australians Near Somme Capture Cateaux Wood and Improve Their Positions Between Bray and Etinehem; Machine Guns and Prisoners Taken

Capture of Lassigny Reported By a London Correspondent

Italians Make Successful Assault on Mountains Guarding the Western Tyrol, Occupying Important Positions on Heights and Taking Hundred Captives

The French yesterday captured the town of Ribecourt, near the Oise River, and drove deeper into the enemy's positions defending his left flank south of Lassigny and Noyon.

Through the wooded "Little Switzerland" they fought their difficult way, cleaning up machine gunners and beating down the German rear guards. They progressed steadily despite the clouds of mustard gas with which all the depressions were filled.

Above the Somme the Germans confessed their weakness by beginning a withdrawal on an entirely new sector, that north of Albert, on the left of the battlefield.

## Enemy Loses Forward Trenches

In the sector of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux and Bucquoy, a front roughly of about five miles, the enemy gave up his forward trenches. Field Marshal Haig announced.

The line here had formed a salient which the British victory to the south had made more pronounced. Undoubtedly the foe feared an attack here such as had cost him many prisoners when Montdidier was encircled last week.

On the vulnerable Lys salient, in Flanders, too, the enemy gave up more ground at two points—around Vieux Berquin and east of Meteren—and lost some prisoners and machine guns in the process.

## Australians Take Cateaux Wood

The Australians near the Somme captured Cateaux Wood and improved their positions between Bray and Etinehem.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," of London, reported yesterday afternoon that Lassigny had fallen into Allied hands, but this is unconfirmed.

The Italians made a successful assault on the forbidding mountains guarding the western Tyrol. They captured 100 prisoners and occupied Monte Mantello, Punta di Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon. These mountains are north of the Adamello region. The tremendous nature of the natural obstacles here, however, prevents operations on a major scale.

## Town of Lassigny Is Captured By French, London Paper Reports

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The town of Lassigny, on the southern part of the Picardy battlefield, for which the French had been struggling over the hills to the west and south, has been captured by them, "The Pall Mall Gazette" to-day says it understands. The reported capture took place this morning. News of the fall of the town has not been officially confirmed. There was terrific fighting to-day on top of the Lassigny ridge, "The Evening Standard" reports. The French were fighting their way stubbornly forward, and this afternoon were pushing solidly down the far side of the elevation, the reports say. The Germans were said to be putting up the fiercest sort of resistance, and the fighting, it was indicated, might last a day or two before the hill was finally cleared of the enemy.

## Humbert Drives Foe Into Plemont; Enemy 'Digs In' for Trench Fighting

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14 (1:00 p. m.).—The Germans are now in Plemont, about a mile southeast of Lassigny, to which they retired following a new advance by the French. General Humbert's army moved forward two miles yesterday and took the St. Claude Farm, which makes the hold of the French on the southern part of the Thiesscourt Plateau secure.

At Plemont the Germans found positions all ready to receive them and were able to offer strong resistance. The enemy took Plemont during the fighting early in June and their old trenches there are still organized with wire entanglements.

The entire region about Lassigny is cut by spurs and ridges, which facilitate defence operations. At Canny-sur-Matz, two miles northwest of Lassigny, the Germans are in the old trench positions, where wire entanglements still remain. The enemy is seeking to unite parts of the old trench line with some of their own former positions and are continuing their efforts to hold on there.

Revert to Trench Fighting These tactics have again changed the entire character of the fighting, bringing the troops back to hand grenade encounters in the trenches.

From Thiesscourt Plateau it would hardly appear that the French can advance without artillery preparation, as the machine gun nests in this rough country cannot otherwise be dealt with effectively.

The Germans have had one advance

